Voting of Demands for Grants *(cont.)*

Mr. President: I see that demands for supplementary grants are put down in the Agenda for to-day. If the Hon'ble Members would prefer I would put it off to Saturday, so as not to curtail the time for the discussion on the Budget.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* That is better.

Mr. President: We shall continue the discussion on the grants for land revenue.

1. Land Revenue *(cont.)*

Cut motion No. 43 *(cont.)*

Inordinate delay in the disposal of L. A. files

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* I said yesterday that the conditions have improved and there is no necessity for this cut. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mover of the cut. The situation can further be improved if the Diwan Peishkar is given a Deputy Diwan Peishkar who has power to correspond direct with the Government. The appointment of a Personal Assistant or a Special Assistant won't do in such an overworked Department like the Revenue Department. I think that the Diwan Peishkar's Department is given every kind of work When a new Department is going to be created where the Government has not found out a suitable man to be put in charge of it is shunted to he Diwan Peishkar. Even in normal times the Diwan Peishkar's Department is over worked. During these abnormal times the Department especially the subordinates have to turn out more work. Even the grain purchase and such other important works have been entrusted to the Diwan Peishkar. So, even if there is some delay in the matter of land acquisition it is better that parties are not driven to courts as has been done in the past. I do not think that as things exist at present land acquisition cases can be dealt with more promptly. The Government will be well advised to provide adequate staff to the Diwan Peishkar's Office. With these few words I oppose the motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: ലാൻറ് അകപിസിഷൻകായ്ത്തിൽ ചില സംഗതികളിൽ താമസം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു പരമാർത്ഥമാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞ കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എവിടെയെങ്കിലും സ്ഥലം അകപയർ ചെയ്യുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ വേറെ ഒരു കക്ഷി അതിനെതിരായി ചില പ്രവത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തും. അപ്പോൾ ആ അകപിസിഷൻ മാറി വേറെ ഒരു അകപിസിഷൻ വേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വരും. അങ്ങിനെ ആദ്യം ചെയ്തതുപോലെ രണ്ടാമതും അകപിസിഷനുവേണ്ടി പണിയെടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അനുഭവങ്ങൾ രണ്ടുകൊല്ലമായിട്ടും ഇഞ്ചുമുടി വില്ലേജിൽ ഒരു ലാൻറ് അകപിസിഷൻകായ്ത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു് എനിക്കറിയാം. മൂന്നാലു പ്രാവശ്യം അകപയർ ചെയ്യേണ്ട സൈറ് മാറി മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള അനുഭവമാണു് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള താമസത്തിനു ഒന്നാമത്തെകാരണം. രണ്ടാമതു്, നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങുവാനായിട്ടു് പാവ്വ്തൃക്കാരന്മാരെ ഏല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർക്കു നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങണം, നാഷണൽ സേവിംഗിസിനുള്ള പണം പിരിക്കണം; ഇതെല്ലാം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുവേണം നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങുന്ന ജോലി നടത്തുവാൻ. ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരെ വെച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹം ഇതു നിവ്വഹിക്കുമെന്നു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കുന്നംകുളംമെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതിനോടു യോജിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാർ ഉണ്ടായാൽ ഈ വക കായ്ങ്ങൾ ശരിയായിനടക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ ന്യായമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലികൾ ധാരാളം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതനുസരിച്ചു ജോലിക്കാരെ ആപ്പീസ്സിലും ഫീൽഡിലും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഈ താമസം കൂടാതെ കായ്ങ്ങൾ നടക്കും. ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാർ വേണമെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരുതരം ഒളിയമ്പാണോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഈ താമസങ്ങൾ വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഏറ്റവും എളുപ്പമായ മാർഗ്ഗം ആപ്പീസ്സിൽ ഗ്രമസ്ഥന്മാരെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുക; ഫീൽഡിൽ നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങാനുള്ള ജോലി പാവ്വ്തൃക്കാരന്മാരിൽനിന്നു മാറി അതിലേക്കു് വേറെ ആളുകളെ വെക്കുക; വില്ലേജിലെ ജോലികൾ നടത്തുവാൻ പാവ്വ്തൃക്കാരന്മാരെ ഏല്പിക്കുക; അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഈവക ജോലികളെല്ലാം ശരിയായി നടക്കും.

***Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* I am unable to support this motion as it stands. A few years before delay in the Diwan Peishkar's Office was even obnoxious. In recent years there

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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has been considerable improvements. That is my experience. Therefore, at this stage we need not condemn the Diwan Peishkar for the delay. He should take more steps to reduce the delay to the minimnm possible. Now there has been a suggestion that a Deputy Diwan Peishkar may be appointed. There is already an Assistant Diwan Peishkar. What is the point in suggesting that a Deputy Diwan Peishkar may be appointed or an extra Deputy may be appointed. All these won't make any improvement at all. One reason as has been stated already is that the subordinate staff is not sufficient to cope with the work. The papers are sent to Diwan Peishkar's Office without referring to anybody else. When these matters are referred to Tahsildars or Village Menons or such subordinate officers there is so much delay. They will give explanations; some of them may be reasonable and others not. I think there is necessity for increasing the subordinate staff of the Revenue Department for instance the Diwan Peishkar's Office is saddled with all the extra work. We cannot close our eyes to that. Recently the administration of the Paliam Estate was transferred to the Diwan Peishkar. For this work itself the time of one officer will be taken up. For instance sales are held by the Paliam Manager and under the law the party can file a petition before the Diwan Peishkar. The Diwan Peishkar has powers to examine the witnesses and to consider whether the sale is in order. If that is to be done properly a lot of time and energy has to be wasted. He has to examine other connected documents. The Diwan Peishkar himself should attend to this work and should not entrust this to anybody else. The Diwan Peishkar can say to the Government if any man is shunted by the Government, Sir, this man is not of any use. He should strongly protest against the policy of appointing such men. Therefore, I would request the Hon'ble Member not to press the motion.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi):* As regards the payment of award my opinion is that the Diwan Peishkar is very prompt There are many reasons beyond the control of the Diwan Peishkar for the payments of awards. I know, Sir, cases where the award amount is very small and disputes among the many parties make them go to court. So he is not responsible for the payment of this amount and arrears like this in many cases. So I oppose this motion.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* The Department is being blamed for delays in the matter of disposal of these land acquisition cases. I may at the outset submit for the consideration of the House that adding of official heads in the department is not going to solve the problem, to any extent. It is not because the Head of the Department is unable to cope with this work of land acquisition that there has been delay in this matter in cases in which delays have occurred. It is because of two reasons. One is this complicated procedure which has laid down in the matter of acquiring lands against the wish of the person from whom the land is acquired. We have to remember that we have to compulsorily take the land from another person, for that the law has laid down that a particular procedure should be followed and law has further laid down that if in any item of procedure the slightest deviation is made then the whole acquisition proceeding will be vitiated, because the Government is given this extra-ordinary power of taking away from another what in the ordinary course of things would not have taken away from him. It is for acquiring lands against his wish that it is laid down that it should be for a public purpose. Then as compensation for that he has to be paid an adequate amount. These are the two principles which have been laid down. It is with regard to payment of compensation that parties can go to courts of justice. The courts of justice look into the question whether the compensation awarded is adequate or not adequate. They can also enquire into and see whether the acquisition has been properly resorted to or not. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government has first to be satisfied that there is necessity for resorting to this procedure. Once upon a time there was no provision to hear parties under the Land Acquisition Act in Cochin. As in British India no procedure was laid down to hear the petitions of the parties concerned. Those who are directly affected would approach the Government saying that this acqusition is not for a public purpose. After some time Section 3 (1) of the Land Acqusition Act came to be enacted. It has laid down a permanent rule. Whenever any property is desired to be acquired the Government should publish a notice in the Gazette calling for objections for the proposed acquisiton. It is further laid down that if these objections come within a particular period mentioned in the Statute Government is bound to hear them. Government ought to hear and nvestigate such petitions. That means further time is necessary, Questions of this type necessarily take much time. All the interested parties may raise objections from their points of view. But they have to be looked at from the public point of view. The Diwan Peishkar has to hear the parties after the petitions are received. Sometimes Government receive the petitions and send them for Diwan Peishkar's enquiry. The Diwan Peishkar has to

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hear the parties. He has to receive the reports of the Tahsildars on the points raised in the petition. He has to see whether the points of view taken by the local Village Officer or the Tahsildar himself or the party or the public in general holds good and has to be accepted and after the investigation is over he makes his own report to the Government. Sometimes it so happens that the Government sends some officer of the Government other than the Diwan Peishkar to report upon the question. I know of instances in which the Hon'ble Minister has gone and inspected places. In certain cases the Diwan himself has gone and inspected. That is because they feel that a personal inspection is essential from the nature of the objections raised. There are very many points to be considered. The Diwan Peishkar's views may not be the views of Head of the Administration. All these necessarily take time. This is one of the many items of work which both the Diwan Peishkar and the Government have to attend to. They feel that depriving a man of his property though after paying compensation should be resorted to only in cases in which the object justifies such acquisition. Now that is the procedure which has been followed from the beginning of 1118. For some time before that also there was this, a section in the Statute which was not being followed. In 1118 or so, it was ordered to be followed, after taking legal advice. Objections were raised without such notice, when putting in claims for compensation, when notices were issued under these two sections, (Sections 8 and 9) by certain parties saying that they could not raise objections before. The Department said that they had no such right at that stage. A particular draft declaration had been published by the Government. The Department raised the technical objection and the matter had been once for all decided by the Government before the draft declaration was publised. When the matter was referred to the Advocate-General he gave his opinion that the objections had to be heard. The ruling of the British Indian High Courts is that it is a mandatory provision and not a discretionary provision. That means it requires a lot of time for investigation. Let us see what happens. I have four cases even now in which I have spent more than 2 years. I am informing the Hon'ble Members of this House that these are cases in which 3 times the alignments have been changed. Once the alignment was changed at the instance of the Diwan Peishkar, then another set of properties were of proposed to be acquired. We had to begin again. Notification under Section 3 (1) calling for objections was published and the same procedure followed twice more when objections were raised to each alignment proposed each time. These are cases in which 2 alignments had to be charged and the 3rd alignment is under consideration. Necessarily this should take time. Sometimes it so happens that the alignment is changed after all our work is over. There is a case in which the case reached the stage of award. Government is not prohibited from receiving objections even at a later stage. These are cases where objections were raised at a later stage. Even at that time Government have thought that in justice to the parties it is necessary to have a local inspection and a further investigation of those objections that were raised was made and the award kept pending.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* I may just inform the Hon'ble Member that I am not intending to press the cut. I am withdrawing.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* That being the nature of the proceedings I would submit to the House that so far as there have been delays, most of it is due to the extra-ordinary time that had to be taken by the Department and the Government by resorting to this process. There is the other aspect of the question and that is this. In the case of land acquisition the matter has necessarily to go to the Village Officer. Take, for instance, Ernakulam Broadway, suppose it has to be broadened. What are the survey numbers we have to look into. Each one of the survey numbers has to be sub-divided. A sketch has to be prepared for each one of these. Then the area of each has to be found out. For that it has to go to the Land Records Office. The land has to be valued. Apart from the land value there is the value of improvements to be awarded. In arriving at the value there is the question of apportionment. If the property is in the hands of the tenants we have first to ascertain which are the bearing trees, which among the bearing trees belong to the tenant and which belong to the landlord, because in the case of tenants' trees we have to give 1/4 to the tenant and 3/4 to the landlord. The next question is who is the owner of the property. Pattadar himself and no other person is interested in the property. Sometimes there will be a kanamdar. All these investigations do take time. You can just imagine for yourself when you are purchasing properties how long it will take for you to investigate the title. If in the case of one item of property you have to spend such a lot of time, you can just imagine the time required when the number of properties to be acquired is so large. The enquiry itself involves a lot of time and labour of the responsible officer that is the revenue officer. He is the man to see to those things. Every item of work is important. Supposing a

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pattadar is dead who is his heir, if it is a Muhammaden family it is very difficult to find who are the heirs. These are absolutely necessary to prepare what are called land acquisition papers. After these papers are prepared they go to the Tahsildar. Then it goes to the Diwan Peishkar. They have then to be sent to the department which proposed the acquisition, because they have to scrutinise whether the alignment has been properly understood. Whether there has been any misatke in quoting the survey number, whether the improvements are in the site which is sought to be acquired and so on. When it goes to that department it goes for action to the lowest officer of that department and then after that department scrutinises, the papers come back to the Diwan Peishkar. A draft declaration has then to be drawn up, pointing out that land acquisition proceedings can be started. It is then that the Government decide and declare in the Government Gazette that the property is decided to be acquired for Government purposes. Then of course comes the question of award. Then before the award is passed and after the draft declaration we have to issue notices. There is a time limit for this also. It is also statutory, asking the parties to put in their claims or objections over the area that has to be acquired. The value of the improvement has again to be investigated if the claims received are at great variance. Then the matter is again looked into to see whether the amount suggested by the Tahsildar is adequate or inadequate. For that purpose in exceptional cases the Diwan Peishkar goes and sees the place and sees whether the valuation suggested is proper or not. Then the award is drawn up. After the award is drawn up there is the question of issuing notices saying that such and such persons are entitled to receive such and such amounts, and calling upon them to come and receive the compensation, awarded. Then after the compensation is paid and after he goes we take possession of the property. We can then say that the land acquisition proceedings have come to an end. The procedure is as detailed by me just now. Every item of it has to be gone through as laid down in the Land Acquisition Act and unless every sentence or word of statute is distinctly and correctly followed the law courts have got a right of interference if the party refers to the law court by means of original suits and say that the Government shall not take possession.

There are instances in which when at the instance of public parties the Government actually acquired the land but without contributing anything from its own coffers the courts quashed the land acquisition proceedings. Therefore, when private parties ask for resorting to this Land Acquisition Act we have to see that it serves a public purpose in addition to giving them compensation. All these details have to be scrupulously followed and if one is missed the whole thing is gone. Sometimes in the reports that we get in the Head Office something is omitted. I have had a recent instance in which the land acquisition paper came in which the village was shown as Mattancheri because the site was in the Mattancheri town but the site really belonged to the Rameswaram Village. It passed through very many doors and when it reached my office fortunately we found it out. It is also possible that we also commit mistakes. What is the use of publishing a notification under section 3 (1) saying that a property in Mattancheri is going to be acquired while the property is really in the Rameswaram Village. That means the paper must go back. These things are inevitable. What is the position in which our Parvathiams and other Revenue Inspectors are placed? We are prepared to under-take any work. We do not grudge because the Village Officers are the only persons and the Revenue Department is the only department which can do this work properly. Some suggestion was made that some other department may be given the work. It is not possible. Who knows the land, who knows the Pattadar as much as the Village Officers and the Revenue Inspector who have been in the locality. It is not any other man in any other department who know them. Naturally in these times when there is great stress they alone can do properly and they don't grudge. I don't grudge. The only consideration which I request this House to give us is this. View this from the standpoint which it deserves to be viewed from. Our work has increased tremendously. The first and foremost charge upon our time and our energies is the paddy purchase. That is the first charge. We consider it like that. We have got three crops. Some of these crops though called Kanni poovu and so on don't start in the month of Kanni. In Chittur it starts in Mithunam and goes on till the end of Kanni. Then the next crop starts. Practically we have very little time to devote to Revenue work, then there is the war propaganda work and papers relating to war recruits and so on and so on. You have no ideas of the work that has fallen on the department. If one man is recruited money orders sometimes reach his dependants, sometimes not. The complaint comes that the money order has not reached them. Then we want to know whether there is any mistake in the address given and so on and so forth. These recruits may want leave to be granted to them.

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Some times a false telegram goes ',Father sick, about to die". We have to go and enquire and report. Sometimes it is true and sometimes it is not true. All these necessary items of work have to be attended to by these people. I will just show by figures the quantom of work that we have been doing in spite of all these items of work.

Mr. President : I would ask the Hon'ble Member to be as brief as possible.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* The number of awards that we have had to pass this year is more by 1/3 the number that we have passed during the previous years. At no time had it gone beyond 290. That was unfortunately the year in which I became the Diwan Peishkar. Before that it had never gone up to 290. The number of the award which I passed this morning bears the no. 390. This is in addition to the awards which I have passed with reference to the Venduruthi acquisitions. That will show the quantom of work which this Department was able to turn out in the matter of land acquisition this year. When that is the case—the number 290 which was the maximum reached in previous years has been exceeded this year and the number to-day is 390 and probably by the end of this year it will go beyond 450 or even 460. I can only submit that I will try my best to reduce the number that is pending. I request the House to consider all these aspects of the question and see whether the Department is working with the utmost energy that it can put forward.

Mr.President : Mr. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* I have already intimated my position, Sir.

Mr. President : The Hon'ble Member as the mover of the motion has a right to reply.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)* If I have the leave of the House to withdraw my motion I will be extremely glad.

Cut Motion by leave withdrawan

Cut Motion No. 44

Compensation—Mullur Kayal Water Storage Scheme

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,44,320 under "Land Revenue Proper" by Re. 1. The object of the motion is *to criticise the manner and the method of awarding compensation adopted by the Government for the Mullurkayal Water Storage Scheme and to press upon them to pursue more reasonable and equitable lines.*

Mr. President: I understand that this subject was debated at length on the Public Works Demand. Is it really necessary for the Hon'ble Member to institute a second discussion on the same subject and will he be in order in doing so?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* I discussed only one aspect of it and that was upon a supplementary grant at an earlier stage. I may submit for the consideration of this House and the Hon'ble President that my purpose in placing this before this House is only to bring one more aspect to the notice of the Government and nothing else.

Mr. President: Will the Hon'ble Member give me the assurance that this aspect which he wants to place before the House has not been placed before the House before?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* I don't think that all the aspects have been brought before the House.

Mr. President: The Hon'ble Member said that he wants to move this motion in order to place one more aspect before the House. I ask him to give me an assurance that this one aspect has not been placed before the House before.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* Yes. I will give that assurance, Sir.

Mr. President: Very good; the Hon'ble Member can proceed.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* The only point that I would place before this Hon'ble House is what I would gather from the long discourse that we had from the Hon'ble Member for Revenue regarding the legal aspect of the procedure in land acquisition. The relevant sections are 34, 35 and 36 of the Land Acquisition Act. According to the provisions of that Act and in consonance with the laws of land acquisition which have been brought out before this House by the Hon'ble Member for Revenue he has to issue notice in cases of temporary dispossession as contemplated by the Land Acquisition Act and he has to come to an agreement with the occupier regarding compensation or atonce refer in all matters of dispute to the court for a decision. After the period for which the occupation is contemplated is over he has to return the property to the owner and if any damage has been caused atonce compensate or acquire the land. None of these have been done by the Diwan Peishkar.

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These are the points which I did not place before this House at the earlier stage and I only request that this aspect may also be adverted to and corrected.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* I don't wish to say anything on the motion. I only want .....

Mr. President: Is the Hon'ble Member not speaking on the motion ? If he is not speaking on the motion, I am afraid he is out of order.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* We had only a discussion on this subject and we have been discussing the Land Revenue for one hour and forty minutes of which one hour and twenty minutes was taken by the Hon'ble Member for Revenue. Therefore, I would request him to be brief and give us more time.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Sir, in support of this motion I wish to submit one point before this House and for the special consideration of the Government. Complaints there had been about compensation regarding this very useful scheme. This being a very peculiar necessity of the Government in the interests of Kole cultivation, the Government is requested through this cut to minimise the complaints by paying very liberally to the persons whose lands have been adversely affected. I have placed before the Government my suggestions on this on another occasion. With these words I support the motion.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* Sir, the matter has been discussed at length and I on behalf of the Government have also stated the position of the Government and I as the awarding officer may assure the Hon'ble Members that every aspect that has been placed before this House and the Government in other ways and at other times will be very carefully considered to avoid to the extent possible all complaints.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu) :* By way of reply may I enquire whether the provisions I mentioned have been complied with in this particular case and if not will he be pleased to do so hereafter.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar) :* Yes.

Cut Motion by leave withdrawn

CUT MOTION No. 45

Development—Fish Industry

Mr. K. T. Achyuthan *(Ezhuvas-Talappalli):* Sir, The cut motion that stands in my name reads thus.—"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,794 for Fisheries Transferred by Re. 1. *To raise a discussion to inform the Government in order to appoint an expert committee for thoroughly investigating ways and means of developing the Fish Industry in the State.*"

There is no necessitty to elaborate upon this topic. The House is aware that there are very high and great possibilities for developing the fish industry in the State. Now we find only a very small staff, a branch of the Revenue side doing this work. One Superintendent, one Special Inspector and one Field Assistant and 4 or 5 Petty Officers do the work. My case is that unless we have a very comprehensive idea of the possibility of this industry no useful purpose will be served. If an expert committee is appointed and if that committee thoroughly investigates the scope and possibilities of developing this industry in the State the Government can have an idea of the extent to which the industry can grow and to the extent to which the Government can finance the industry. If that idea is not known it may not be possible even for the Hon'ble Minister to see that that department develops. It is only to bring to the notice of the Government as well as of this House that particular aspect that I move this cut. Unless a thorough investigation is made and unless there is some scope for this industry to develop the money spent is worthless. It is only for this purpose that I bring this motion.

Mr. A. B. Selem *(Mattancheri):* Sir, I rise to oppose the motion for any committee to be appointed. The information is in the possession of the Government and perhaps in the library to give the Hon'ble Member all that he desires, the ways and means of development of the industry, what are the possibilities of stocking of back-waters, our ponds, our inland fisheries, the way in which they should be developed and in which they should be kept, all these have been thoroughly investigated and a report (a *Voice, by whom please*) by myself, has been submitted. I have given a most elaborate report and if you only read that you will get all the information necessary. What happened was that the Government took the administrative part of it and organised a small department to carry out some of the purposes mentioned in the report. I think it is very necessary to keep this staff that we have got now intact. Otherwise that part of the report which is being administered now and which is bringing an income of 20 or 30 thousand rupees will be lost. About deep sea-fishing the ideas are there, inland fishing ideas are there,

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pond fishing is there and all the information regarding the various processes of catching fish are there.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Rural)*: Deep sea fishing is not there.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Yes. It is there. All that was done on the lines of the investigation that took place in Madras under Sir Frederick Nickolson. The report is still there. Carry out the directions contained in the report and it will make money for the people.

Mr. L. M. Pylee *(Latin Christian-Ernakulam)*: What is the experience of the Hon'ble Member in fishing?

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: I have been out to fish in trawlers and small boats risking my life, in my younger days. It is more interesting than hearing debates in this House. I have had the privilege of moving with Sir Frederick Nickolson throughout the Presidency and all this information I have given to Cochin. If we appoint an expert committee it will only be throwing away money for nothing.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: On a point of information, Sir, may I know when the Hon'ble Member submitted his report to the Government.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: I think in the year 1909. The conditions have not changed at all. The same identical conditions remain.

***Mr. A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi)*: Sir, I oppose this motion. I think there is no necessity to appoint a committee. To appoint a committee means nothing doing. It will only be a sheer waste of money. I think when Dr. A. R. Menon was the Minister he made some enquiries. Anyhow at this stage there is no necessity for an expert committee to investigate the matter. It was new to me that the Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri has made a research work in the fishing industry. I have not looked into the report. I would like to look into that ancient document.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Sir, I support this motion. The only department which practically spends a large sum of money and does not get any income out of it is this. Here is a department which is run at a loss. The income is Rs. 20,000 and the expenditure is Rs. 30,000. If the possibilities of improving the fishing industry are not explored there is absolutely no necessity for a department at all. Of course, I understand the interest the Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri is taking in fisheries; and we are thankful to the Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri for having submitted a report so long ago as 1909. But I do not agree with him that the conditions remain the same. He himself, representing the House, can be a member of that committee and the other two experts to-gether can make a further research and find out further possibilities based on several developments of the fishery science in other parts of the world; and I think the Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri himself in his new sphere of activities had also considering his further experience for the last so many decades might have changed ideas when he may work on the same subject in which he takes so much interest. I may also add that there are people who did use to earn money by prawn fishing in the coastal areas of the State. Even in Vypeen I heard yesterday that the Government did not give sufficient facilities for prawn fishing in the Pallippuram village. They used to issue licenses. This has been prohibited. Prawn is a variety of fish which can be exported. The Government may improve the present Fishery Department in such a manner that it would be useful to the people so that those who have a capacity to develop it in their private capacity may do so.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: മിസ്റ്റർ പ്രസിഡന്റ് സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപേക്ഷാപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നവനല്ല ഞാൻ. മത്സ്യം തിന്നുവാൻമാത്രം അറിയാവുന്ന ആളുകൾ മത്സ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഗവേഷണം നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും, വരുവാനുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മത്സ്യം പിടിത്തം തൊഴിലായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരിൽപെട്ട ഒരാൾ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രായോഗികമായിട്ടുള്ള പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാൾ ഫിഷറിവകുപ്പധ്യക്ഷനായി ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം തന്നെ ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പല ഗവേഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതായി ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ പലപ്പോഴും ഇതിനുമുമ്പു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരാൾ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിരിക്കുകയും ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി പല അന്വേഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾ ഇവിടെയുള്ളപ്പോൾ വേറെ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ വെച്ചാൽ അ

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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തിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്ന വിശ്വാസം എനിക്കില്ല. ഒരു സംഗതിയുടെ പ്രായോഗികവശംനോക്കി പറയുന്നതിനും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും വളരെ വിഷമമുണ്ട്. പിടിക്കുന്നമത്സ്യം പെൺമത്സ്യമാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ കൊല്ലാതെ വിട്ടുകളയണം, ആൺമത്സ്യമാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ കൊല്ലുവാൻപാടുള്ളു എന്നുപറയുന്ന മത്സ്യവിദഗ്ധന്മാർ ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ ഉണ്ട്. ആൺമത്സ്യത്തെ മാത്രമെ കൊല്ലാവു പെൺമത്സ്യത്തെ വിട്ടുകളയണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു തിയറി (Theory) പ്രകാരം ഒരുപക്ഷെ ശരിയായിരിക്കാം. പക്ഷെ പ്രായോഗികമായി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതുവളരെ പ്രയാസമുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. മനുഷ്യന്റെ സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ കണക്കാക്കി മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വിദഗ്ധന്മാർ ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ മത്സ്യവ്യവസായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പല സംഗതികളും ഗവൺമെന്റു നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴും നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു പാർട്ടിയോഗത്തിൽ വെച്ചു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ മന്ത്രി ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് ആലോചിച്ചതായും എനിക്കറിയാം. ഈ മത്സ്യവകുപ്പു വേർതിരിച്ചു അതിനെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണ് എന്നുള്ളഭിപ്രായം എനിക്കുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും അതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യവും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ മേലധികാരിയായിരിക്കുന്ന അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു നൽകി അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരഭിപ്രായമാണ് എനിക്കുള്ളതു്. ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിവെച്ചാൽ കമ്പാലത്തുറ ഏരിയിൽ മത്സ്യം നോക്കുവാൻ പോയി, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മനക്കോടിക്കായലിൽ മത്സ്യം നോക്കുവാൻപോയി ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കും. ഇതൊക്കൊ ഒരു നാടകാഭിനയമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനൊരു കമ്മിറ്റിവെക്കാതെ ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിരിക്കുന്ന ആൾക്കു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കുകയാണു് വേണ്ടതു എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

***Mr. L. M. Pylee** *(Latin Christians-Ernakulam):* Mr. President, Sir, I quite agree with the Mover of the cut motion on one point, namely, that there are vast possibilities for the development of fisheres in our State. There is no dispute about that. But I think there is no need of an expert committee on the matter. What is required is the services of an expert and not a committee. That I think will be much useful to give practical suggestions and plans for the improvement of the fishers in our State. It is a food stuff and a large portion of the food is consumed by the people of the State. In the last few decades there have been more developments in other countries as to the methods of fishing and things connected with it, curing, rearing, canning and so on. In none of these lines we have taken any step. Here we have got a great field for development which will certainly be conducive to the welfare of the people. I am glad that mention has been made by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Salem to a report submitted by him but it was issued a quarter of a century ago and within that quarter of a century many developments have taken place. I do not think in 1909 there was this magnanimous harbour here.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* The water was there.

Mr. L. M. Pylee *(Latin Christians-Ernakulam):* The water was there even from the time of the creation. These developments have taken place and therefore, there are still great possibilities. I, therefore, think that there is no need for an expert committee but an expert may be appointed. The Government of India appointed a very great expert and he submitted a great report on this question. Therefore, we can derive much information from the reports submitted in this connection from the Central as well as Provincial Governments. At the same time I would submit that the report submitted by my friend Mr. Salem may also be of great help to us. The services of an expert may be very useful. But the motion as it stands I cannot but oppose because the appointment of a committe will result in nothing useful. It will have a great name. But the result will not be beneficial. The cut motion as it stands, I oppose.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development):* I entirely agree with the Mover that everything possible should be done for developing the fish industry. But I do not entirely agree with the Hon'ble Member for Kunnamkulam who was saying that if the Government is not going to develop this Department, the Department may be abolished, I do not agree with him. We have been doing everything. As a matter of fact, for the last two or three years, we have been trying to do several things in the way of improving this industry, *viz.*, artificial breeding, improving our rearing yards, deepsea fishing and several other things. I am sure the Council will agree with me in thinking that.....

*Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan : What was done with regard to deep sea fishing.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development):* We cannot all on a sudden have a trawler, but we tried with some local fisher-men who were given some nets, big nets, we tried that once, we promised to give one pathemar for this deepsea fishing. but our fisher-men were not bold enough to go to the deep sea and we had to drop that idea.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* They go to about five miles.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development):* We are bringing down some fisher-men from Malabar, from Calicut side, who are experts. They will be bringing their own nets and they will give training to our men who perhaps after that may also be able to carry on this deep sea fishing to some extent. Just at present we have information that the Government of India Expert is fortunately visiting our State shortly. We will take his advice and if his advice is that we should have some other expert from outside to give us advice, we will do it, if not we will carry out his advice and do the needful. I do not think any expert committee is necessary to report on this matter, because we had got reports and reports. I hope the Hon'ble Member will not press the motion to a division.

Mr. K. T. Achuthan *(Ezhuvas-Talapalli):* Sir, In view of the answer given by the Hon'ble Minister I am not going to press the motion, but I have one word to say. Whether it is an expert committee or an expert, it is immaterial, but we must explore all possibilities for improving this industry. If a committee is to be appointed, no member may be appointed to it who has the idea of going to the Kambalathara Eri for investigating the possibilities of fishing there.

Cut Motion, by leave withdrawn

CUT MOTION No. 46

Necessity of separating the Fishery Department from the Revenue Department

***Mr. B. M. Peter** *(Latin Christian-Mattancheri):* To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,498 for Fisheries by Re. 1 *To impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of separating Fishery Department from Land Revenue and allow it to continue under a separate head*

ഇതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം. സർ, ഇന്നിവിടെ നടന്നിരിക്കുന്ന വാദ പ്രതിവാദം കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച സംഗതി ആവശ്യമാണെന്ന് ഏതാണ്ടു തെളിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതായത് റെവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിൽ അവക്ക ചെയ്യ തീക്ഷ്ണതക്കതരത്തിലും ഉപരിയായി ധാരാളം ജോലികളുണ്ടെന്നും. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിൽ ഫിഷറി സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമുള്ള ജോലികൾ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ഒരാളെ ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിനും ഫിഷറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിനും അതു കൂടെ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കുമെന്നുമാണ് ഇവിടെ തെളിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഫിഷറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ട് റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ അതിന്റെ ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതു ഒത്ത് വകുപ്പ ധ്യക്ഷനാണു: അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകൾ തമ്മിൽ തന്നെയും പലെ തരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രവർത്തി സുഖ സൌകര്യമായി നടക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള എളുപ്പമില്ലാതായി തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക തലവന്റെ കീഴിൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട് നടത്തുന്നതായാൽ ഇന്നുള്ള നമ്മുടെ മത്സ്യവകുപ്പ് കൂടുതൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുവാൻ എളുപ്പമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. വി. മുത്തേടൻ: അതെങ്ങിനേയാണ്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ബി. എം. പീറ്റർ: ഇപ്പോൾ പലതരത്തിലും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും ഫിഷറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു് കുറെക്കൂടി കാര്യക്ഷമമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുണ്ടോ എന്നന്വേഷിക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു വകുപ്പധ്യക്ഷന്റെ കീഴിലാക്കി വേണ്ടത്തക്കതരത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു കുറെക്കൂടി കാര്യക്ഷമമായി നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയ അഭിപ്രായം. നമുക്കു പ്രകൃതിദത്തമായ ഒരനുഗ്രഹം പ്രത്യേകമായി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതായതു് കായലോരങ്ങളും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു സുലഭമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനും പുറമെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ഒരു ഭാഗം കടലാൽ ചുറ്റപ്പെട്ട കിടക്കുന്നു. ഭക്ഷണദൌർല്ലഭ്യമായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സമയത്തു് പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും കൂടുതൽ മത്സ്യം കിട്ടുന്നതു് ഭക്ഷണത്തിനും ഉപകാരപ്രദമായി തീരുന്നതാണ്. അവയെ വേണ്ടത്തക്കതരത്തിൽ പരിശ്ശീലിപ്പു. ആ ഭക്ഷണം കൂടുതലായി എടുക്കുന്നതിനും

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ നാം ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു". എനിക്കറിയാം ഈ കടലിൽ നിന്നു" ധാരാളം മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കുന്നതിനു" സാധിക്കുമെന്നു". പക്ഷെ അതിനുവേണ്ടപോലെ വഴികളും കഴിവുകളും മത്സ്യം പിടിത്തക്കാക്കു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു" നൽകിവരുന്നില്ല. ഒരിക്കൽ എന്റെ ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ കറാച്ചിയിൽ നിന്നു" എനിക്കു എഴുതി അയക്കുകയുണ്ടായി, കൊച്ചിയിൽ Deep sea fishing-നു ധാരാളം സൌകര്യമുണ്ടു". അതവിടെ നടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ മത്സ്യം കിട്ടുമെന്നും ഭക്ഷണദൌർല്ലഭ്യത്തെയെങ്കിലും കുറക്കാക്കി ഈ വഴികളെല്ലാം വിനിയോഗിച്ചു" ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു" പരിശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നാണു" ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു". ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം Transferred Department-ലും മറ്റൊരുഭാഗം Reserved Department-ലും ആണു". അതുകൊണ്ടു" ഫിഷറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിനെ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിന്റെ കീഴിൽ നിന്നും വേർതിരിച്ചു. അതൊരു പുതിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടാക്കി മാറ്റണമെന്നു" അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

*Mr. **Joseph Pettah** *(Adur):* Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support this motion, and my arguments are rather brief. That there is need for improving the fisheries in the State is the opinion of many of the Hon'ble Members of this House and I do not think that that opinion can be controverted. For instance, here the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancheri Mr. Kumaran Ezhuthassan had tabled a cut motion to suggest improvements in the working of the Fisheries Department. The same idea has been more or less implied in the cut motion just discussed in the name of the Hon'ble Member Mr. K. T. Achuthan. Then the representative of the fisherman caste, the Hon'ble Member Mr. C. K. S. Moni has tabled another cut motion to request the Government to find out means of improving fisheries of the State, and then we have listened to the debate of the House we are convinced that there is scope for improving and that improvements are urgently required and in various ways such improvements could be effected. Whether we appoint a committee of experts or one man is immaterial. The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that everything possible has been done and they are doing everything possible. Let us put the two things together. The first fact is that improvements are necessary, that the fisheries in the State ought to be improved. The second thing is that the machinery as at present constituted has been doing its level best. So the conclusion follows that even in spite of the level best that is being done by the machinery as at present constituted, our fisheries have not been improved satisfactorily. The conclusion follows that some other machinery has to be employed and the suggestion now comes from the Hon'ble Member of this House that the other machinery would be a separation or a constitution of the Fishery Department into a separate department. Let it be under the Minister himself. But let it be a separate department, not partly under the Diwan Peishkar, and partly under the Minister. If such an improvement is there and if perhaps that particular departmental head is able to concentrate on the improvement of the fisheries, under a single advice and not to have two heads and thereby a sort division of the advice given to him, it is hoped that there would be better improvement for the fisheries of the State. It is on this consideration that I support the motion for the institution of a separate fisheries department in the State.

*Mr. **A. V. Moothedan** *(Chalakkudi):* Sir, I beg to oppose this motion. I heard several Hon'ble Members speaking about this motion, but I could not get a single idea as to how by separating this department the fisheries in the State would be improved, and there would be plenty of fishes to eat. Only some natural and vague generalisation was made by some Hon'ble Members that if we separate the Fishery Department, we will get more fish. The Hon'ble Member for Adur has been reading all the cut motions given notice of by Hon'ble Members. He did not give any constructive idea as to how to improve the working of the Department. The Hon'ble Member who moved the motion was saying that a friend from Bombay has written to him that there is scope for deep-sea fishing in Cochin.

Mr. B. M. Peter *(Latin Christian - Mattancheri):* Not from Bombay, but from Karachi.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* Iam sorry, it is from Karachi. He wrote from Karachi saying that there is great scope for deep-sea fishing and it may be so. But our people are not willing to take the risk of going to the deep sea. Further, the Minister was saying that he was trying to get some people from British Malabar to undertake this work. For that no new department is required. I think the Director of Food Supplies, because fish is food, may get some fishermen from British India and ask them to catch the fishes. He may pay them reasonable wages. What is the work of the present Superintendent of Fisheries, I do not

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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undersand. He is something like a revenue inspector collecting income from the land-owners whose lands are used for prawn-fishing. This is his main work. We get some 30,000 rupees or so out of this. There is no use of undertaking research work now. By the time it is completed, the war will be over. The immediate problem is to get more fish for food. This is a matter affecting the Christians and the Muslims. It is a communal question. Therefore, what I say is Expert Committees and Experts mean expenditure to the Treasury. No useful results would be achieved and after the war is over we will be able to get plenty of fish without any of these changes. Therefore, I do not find any reason to support this motion, nor did the Hon'ble members who spoke on the motion make out a *prima facie* case for this motion.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri)*: Sir, I also rise to oppose the cut motion. The time is not yet ripe for this change. The Superintendent has got the work of not only perhaps collecting the revenue, but he has to supervise the lighting on fishing stakes and some other minor administrative matters, and that is conducted well enough. He has also the inland fisheries to supervise and also there is the inland fish pond somewhere on the coast lines, where fishes are bred, stocked and sold. As regards deep-sea fishing, there is plenty of fish outside. What is required is a small steam trawler—a pathemar would do the work, it is but a very slow-going vessel, without any power it will not be useful for the purposes of fishing. Fish is a food-stuff. It can be preserved, pickled, canned and kept for sometime. It will add to the food of the people. It is however not of much use as food in the sense that it is used in the West. Because experiment have been tried and fish-meals have been given to people, but they said: we do not want fish-meal, we want rice. But as portion of the food it is useful as an addition to the food and it is very nutritive and very good for those who consume it. It has gone up very much in price. Practically the price has gone up very much and fish cannot even be had in sufficient quantities, to satisfy the needs of all the inhabitants and other demands, like the military demands and the civilian demands are not met adequately. The poor people whose only nitrogenous food consisted of fish are now in difficulties to get it in sufficient quantities. So it is very imperative that Government should find out some means to augment the supply by giving subsidies to people and encouraging them to go out more than five miles into the sea. It is not very dangerous to go. Once you are there, you feel quite safe. Our fishing people, all the mukkuvans, are almost vanishing and there are not sufficient fishermen. They do not get sufficient encouragement. Among the Malabar fishermen there are experts. You might have seen in papers that recently they got a tiger shark at Madras weighing about 164 lbs. This would give a very large quantity of shark liver oil. Then there are the shark fins. Shark fins are very valuable. Then there is the air bladder with which they float. These things are very valuable commodities and fetch very high prices for persons who have got a liking for these delicacies buy them at very high prices. "Nuppi" made out of prawn is very good, for those who like it but it is forbidden to some, like jews. It is very good as manure also and it is being used by all and land-owners know the value of it. So these things need actual and practical encouragement. It is not by multiplying the departments or having a head of department, that we are going to achieve it. You must tackle the problem. The poor fishermen have not got the capital in their hands to launch out. If you want to have more fish, and if the Department wants to encourage these things, you must put some capital into their hands. The Government must give them free grants and organise them into a body. It may cost you Rs. 10,000. In that way you must encourage them, you must give them good nets, bigger nets and stronger nets. This is an industry in which poor people are engaged and every encouragement must be extended to them. Of course, the conditions here and in Karachi all along the coast are the same. In the city of Bombay where about 1½ millions of people are living, they are supplied with a good quantity of fish, because they have got the Ratnagiri people going far out into the sea and bringi g large quantities into the town. Some encouragement in that line is needed and having said so much, I must oppose the motion.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: Sir, I take part in the discussion only to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that his information about the local fishermen is not very accurate.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development)*: It is the information supplied by the Superintendent of Fisheries.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur)*: I know fishermen who go many miles in the sea for fishing sharks. The Malabar and Madras fishermen are by far behind our fishermen in shark fishing. What is called "Chattu" is peculiar to our State. Therefore, the Hon'ble Minister may further enquire into the matter. It may not be useful to get down fishermen from outside to give training to our people in this particular matter.

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Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development):* Just to answer this, Sir. As soon as the question of deep sea fishing was taken up, the Superintendent reported that the question of having a trawler being out of the question, a pathemar may be given so that they may go for deep sea fishing. The Government were prepared to sanction any amount, but they were not prepared to take this up.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* Give them large steam boats.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development):* We instructed them to organise the fisher-men on a co-operative basis and the Government promised to advance the necessary amount to the society. We told the Superintendent that we were prepared to take some risks in the beginning, and it did not matter if they lost a few thousands at first. But nobody was coming forward and the Superintendent reported that these fisher-men were not willing to go for this deep sea fishing. I honestly confess that I have not made personal enquiries in this matter. The question of bringing down the fisher-men from Malabar was also a request of the Superintendent and we have sanctioned it. I can assure the House that no proposal of the Superintendent in this respect has been turned down by the Government.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur):* What I was saying is that our people are going out to the deep sea beyond five miles.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development):* Our people have not got the required training.

Mr. President: I suggest that the Hon'ble Member put this particular class of fisher-men in touch with the Hon'ble Minister.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development):* I will be very glad, Sir.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* Sir, with reference to this cut motion, what we have to dispassionately view is whether the separation of this section from the Department and creating a separate department is going to improve matters or is actually the one thing that stands against the improvement of this department. That is the point that we have to consider before coming to the conclusion whether separation is necessary. On that point, I may inform the House that so far as the work of these two taluks is concerned, that is, the Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur Taluks, the work is now completely done by the Superintendent. I am only a supervising officer so far as that work is concerned. Actually the work is done by him and all his suggestions and reports are scrutinised and placed before the Government for orders and sometimes, or very often, I may say, whenever there is a further discussion necessary upon any proposals put before the Government, the Hon'ble Minister calls the Superintendent and discusses with him and passes orders; so that, though it is not a separate department, practically that department is being worked through him. In respect of financial control, I am exercising the usual control which a superior officer is exercising over a subordinate officer, but nothing more. So far as the other taluks are concerned, what is the quantum of work which would necessarily fall upon this head when this department is separated and created into a separate department. There are only a few fisheries to be auctioned in the other taluks. In those other taluks we have not got the backwater or the sea. They exist only in these taluks. There we have got only a few canals and a few lakes, and some portions of kole lands. Nothing else, and fishing in these exists only for a certain period of the year and not throughout the year. The work of auctioning the ferry and collecting the ferry income is at present attended to by the Tahsildars. Now what is the income from them? About 6 to 7 thousand rupees. Is it necessary that for the purpose of carrying out that kind of work, there should be a separate head. Supposing, this is handed over to the present Superintendant; supposing he is made the head of the department or some other man appointed. Where is the work in the other taluks which will be sufficient to justify the appointment. One man by himself cannot do the whole work all over the State, which is now being done by so many Tahsildars. Necessarily, it will require the appointment of other field officers in each of these areas or in some of the areas combined together. Does it justify that much of expenditure? That is the main point. Those things which are being done by the department at present do not justify the separation of this department and putting it as a pucca department under a separate head. A time will come, I presume, when the proposals which we might get from the Expert to the Government of India when he visits this State if he puts forward any suggestions for improving our fresh water lake fishing in the other parts of the State and also for improving the deep sea fishing, when that is done, it will be time for us to consider whether there is work for a separate head of a department to be in charge of that department and get the departmental work done by a number of subordinates under him, carrying out his directions. A department has to be organised when the work has to be done by a number of persons under one man's directions. If one man

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is to do the whole work; then there is no necessity for a separate department, because he has to do the executive work himself. That is exactly what is going on now. When the fisheries of other parts of the State are also improved, it will become necessary that the department should have a separate supervising or directing head and the appointment of a number of other officers, such as field officers, under him to carry out his directions. Then it will be time for us to think of a separate department. With these observations, I have to oppose the motion, because the time is not ripe for the separation.

മിസ്റ്റർ ബി. എം. പീറർ: സർ, എന്റെ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം തീച്ചയായും ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് എതിക്കുമെന്ന വിശ്വാസം എനിക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ ധാരാളം ജോലി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. പലജോലികളും ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ വന്നു ചേരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനകളായിരുന്നു ആദ്യം കേട്ടിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കേട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു അങ്ങിനെയല്ല. അവിടെയുള്ള ജോലികളൊന്നും മറ്റു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകളെ ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറില്ലെന്നാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ കേൾക്കുന്നതു്. ഭരണവകുപ്പുകളുടെ ശക്തി കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമായി വരുന്നതിനു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി ഈ വകുപ്പുകൾ ഓരോന്നും തന്റെ കീഴിലാക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനെ എല്ലാമെമ്പർമാരും അനുകൂലിക്കുമെന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ കട്ടു മോഷൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്സു് ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development)*: Sir, about that point, by keeping the Fishery Department under the Diwan Peishkar, the Fishery Superintendent as well as the Diwan Peishkar are under the Minister so far as that department is concerned.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar)*: And it is a reflection upon me to say that I don't like to be under the Minister for this work.

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development)*: The Diwan Peishkar is under the Minister so far as the Fishery Department is concerned and he is to take orders from the Minister. Whether the fishery is to be separated or not I think the Diwan Peishkar has answered the position of the Government. But don't think that the department is not under the Minister. It is under the Minister, and so far as the Fishery Department is concerned, the Diwan Peishkar takes orders from the Minister.

Cut Motion, put and lost.

The House rose for lunch at 1-30 p.m. and reassembled at 2-30 p.m. with the Deputy President in the chair

CUT MOTION No. 47

Lease of Inchamudi Kappus

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സു്. പണിക്കർ: സർ, To reduce *the allotment of Rs. 30,498 for Land Revenue—Fisheries by Re. 1.* "കാറളം, കാട്ടൂർ, കിഴുപ്പിള്ളിക്കര, കൂമ്പിലാവു്", ഇഞ്ചമുടി വില്ലേജുകളിലെ ഇഞ്ചമുടി കായ്പുകൾ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു വരുന്ന മത്സ്യകായ്പുകൾ തദ്ദേശ നിവാസികളും മത്സ്യം പിടിത്തം തൊഴിലായിട്ടുള്ളവരുമായ പടന്നക്കരതന്നെ കിഴക്കെ കാല്ങ്ങളിൽ കൊടുത്തിരുന്നതുപോലെ ൧൯൫൦ മുതൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണെന്നു് ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ" വേണ്ടിയാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ൧൯൫൦-നു് മുമ്പു് ഈ മത്സ്യകായ്പുകളെല്ലാം കൊല്ലന്തോറും ലേലം വിളിച്ചുകൊടുക്കലായിരുന്ന പതിവു്. പടന്നക്കാരുടെ മത്സ്യംപിടുത്തത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, അവരുടെ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ തൊഴിൽപരമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടിയും ൧൯൪൯ മുതൽ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിൽനിന്നു് ഒരു ചുരുങ്ങിയ സംഖ്യക്കു് ഈ പടന്നക്കാർക്കു് എല്പിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. ൧൯൫൧-ൽ ഈ മത്സ്യകായ്പുകളിൽപ്പെട്ട പഴവംതോട്ടിൽ മീനമാസം ൧൦-ാം-കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രമെ മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളുവെന്നു് ഒരു ഉത്തരവുണ്ടായി. അതുമൂലം മീനം ൧൦-ാംനു-വരെ അതിൽനിന്നു് മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കുവാൻ അവർക്കു അനുവാദമില്ലാതായി നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ൧൯൫൧ കുംഭമാസം ൧൦-ാംനു-ക്കകം തോടുവറ്റുകയും, മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കേണ്ട കാലവുമായി ലേലക്കാരും മത്സ്യംപിടുത്തക്കാരുമായ പടന്നക്കാർക്കു് മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു് വില്ലേജു് പാവ്വുതൃക്കാർ നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ അതേ സമയംതന്നെ ആ നാട്ടുകാരായ മത്സ്യംപിടുത്തക്കാർ മത്സ്യം മുഴുവൻ പിടിച്ചും എടുക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് അന്നുതന്നെ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ ഹർജികൊടുക്കുകയും, ഗവമ്മേണ്ടധികൃതന്മാർ സ്ഥലത്തുവന്നു് ഇതു

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നേരിട്ട് കണ്ട് മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. എങ്കിലും, അതിന്ന് യാതൊരു കൺസഷനും ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിൽനിന്ന് കൊടുത്തില്ലെന്നതന്നെയല്ല, അവർ ബാക്കി കിസ്തടക്കുവാനുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ൧൦൦ക. പോലും വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടായില്ല. ൧൧൧൭-ൽ ബാക്കി സംഖ്യ അടക്കാത്തവക്ക് കൊടുക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഒരു നിർബ്ബന്ധം ഉണ്ടായി കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ചേറ്റ്പ് ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണകേന്ദ്രത്തിലെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായ മിസ്റ്റർ യേശുദാസു ഒരു നൂ൦൦ക. അവക്ക് സൌജന്യമായിട്ട് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ തീച്ചയാക്കുകയും, ഈ പടന്നന്മാരുടെ ഒരു പരസ്പര സഹായസംഘം ചിറക്കൽ ആ കാലത്തു് റജിസ്റ്റ്ചെയ്തു്, ചിറക്കൽ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ പരസ്പര സഹായസംഘത്തോടു് കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തു്, Fishing ഏറെറടത്ത ഈ പടന്നന്മാക്കുതന്നെ മത്സ്യക്കാപ്പുകൾ ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുവാനും മറവുമാണു് അന്നു് തീച്ചയാക്കിയതു്. ഈ നൂ൦൦ക. ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽനിന്നു് ചിറക്കൽ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ സംഘത്തിലേക്കു് ഫിഷിംഗ് പ്രോത്സാഹനത്തിന്നവേണ്ടി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ തീച്ചയാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. പടന്നന്മാർ മത്സ്യം പിടിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അവക്കു് മൂന്നാമനായ ഒരാളുടെ സഹായം കൂടാതെ അതു് വിറ്റഴിക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായിതീരും. എന്നാൽ അതിന്നു് അവരെ സഹായിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ൨൦൦ കയും ൧൦൦ക. മുൻബാക്കി കിസ്തടക്കുവാനുമായി കൊടുത്തതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ആക്കൊല്ലം ചിറക്കൽ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ പരസ്പര സഹായ സംഘംവഴി പടന്നന്മാരായ മത്സ്യംപിടുത്തക്കാക്കു് യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും ദോഷം വരാത്ത നിലയിൽ നടന്നു. ൧൧൧൭-ൽ ഈ പടന്നന്മാക്കു മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്നു് പണം പിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതിന്നു് ചിറക്കൽ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘത്തിൽനിന്നു് പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളെ നിയമിച്ചു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ ഈ നിരക്ഷരകുക്ഷികളായ പടന്നന്മാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യക്കു് ലക്ഷ്യം വാങ്ങിയിരുന്നില്ല. സംഖ്യയെല്ലാം കിട്ടി ബോധിച്ചുവെന്നു് പ്രസിഡണ്ടവർകളും നേരിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിന്ന രേഖയൊന്നും കിട്ടീട്ടില്ല. ഈ രശീതി കിട്ടാതെ ൧൧൧൭-ൽ മത്സ്യക്കാപ്പു അവക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതല്ല. പ്രസിഡണ്ടിന്റെ അടുക്കൽ ആക്ഷേപം പറഞ്ഞുവെന്ന കാരണത്താൽ അതിന്ന നിയുക്തമായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു് കൂറച്ചു് വൈരാഗ്യം ജനിക്കുകയും അതുമൂലം ൧൧൧൭-ൽ അവർക്കു മത്സ്യക്കാപ്പു കിട്ടാതായി തന്മൂലം ൧൧൧൭-ൽ തന്നെ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ മന്ത്രി അവർകൾക്കു് ഈ പടന്നന്മാരെല്ലാം ഒരു ഹർജി കൊടുത്തു. പക്ഷെ, ഈ സംഘത്തിന്നു് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഉത്തരവുണ്ടായതിന്ന ശേഷമാണു് ഇവരുടെ ഹർജി. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ൧൧൧൭-ൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞു അവരെ സമാധാനിപ്പിച്ചു. കൂടാതെ ൧൧൧൭-ൽ തന്നെ അവർ ആദ്യം അധ:കൃത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു് വഴിയായും, പിന്നീടു പരസ്പരസഹായ റജിസ്ട്രാർ വഴിയായും മത്സ്യക്കാപ്പു അവക്കു കിട്ടണമെന്നു് കാണിച്ചു് ഹർജി അയച്ചു.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ : ഹർജി ആക്കാണു് അയച്ചതു്?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ ; മിസ്റ്റർ രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യക്കാണെന്നു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നു; സാധുക്കളുടെ ഒരു അഭ്യുദയകാംക്ഷിയായതുകൊണ്ടു് ഏതായാലും ഈ ൧൧൧൭-ലും അവക്കു് കിട്ടിയില്ല. ൧൧൧൮-ലും അവക്കു കിട്ടുമെന്നു് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നു. ൧൧൧൮-ൽ അവക്കു് മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കുന്നതിന്നു് അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ സംഘത്തിൽനിന്നു് ഒററപൈപോലും കൊടുക്കുവാനില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കു മാത്രമേ കാപ്പു് ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയുള്ളുവെന്നു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനയും കൂടി ആ സംഘത്തിൽനിന്നുണ്ടായി.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ : ൧൧൧൭-ൽ ആക്കാണു് ഇതു് കൊടുത്തതു്?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ : മത്സ്യക്കച്ചവടക്കാരായ കുസ്ത്വാനികൾക്കു് ൧൧൧൮-ൽ ആദ്യം ഈ പടന്നന്മാരെ സഹായിച്ചിരുന്ന ആൾക്കു് കൊടുത്തില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്നു കൊടുക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ള നിർബ്ബന്ധം കൊണ്ടു് വേറെ പുതുതായി ഒരാളെകൊണ്ടുവന്ന ആ ആൾക്കു് ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു. ൧൧൧൮-ൽ പടന്നന്മാക്കുതന്നെ കൊടുത്തുപോയെങ്കിലോ എന്നുള്ള സംശയംകൊണ്ടു ഈ പരസ്പര സഹായസംഘം ൧൦൦ക. കൂടുതൽവെച്ചു് എടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഒരു ഹർജിയും കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ ൧൦൦ക. യെമാത്രം ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് കാംക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ൧൧൧൮-ലും സംഘത്തിന്നു തന്നെ കൊടുത്തു. കിഴക്കടെ കാലങ്ങളിൽ ഈ മത്സ്യപിടുത്തക്കാരായ പടന്നന്മാക്കു് കൊടുത്തിരുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ മേലിലും അവക്കു് കിട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയാണുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു ദയവായി ആലോചിച്ചു് ഈ സാധുക്കളായ പടന്നന്മാരുടെ തൊഴിൽപരമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി അവരെ സഹാ

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യിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. കുട്ടി: കോ.ഓപ്പറേറ്റീവ് സൊസൈറ്റിവഴി നു കൊല്ലമെടുത്തു നടത്തിയെന്നല്ലെ പറഞ്ഞതു?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: ഈ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണസംഘം നടത്തിയതിൽ അവക്ക് പരാജയം വന്നു. ഈ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം അവക്ക് കൊടുക്കാതെ പോയപ്പോൾ ഈ സംഘങ്ങളെല്ലാം താഴമാറായിട്ടാണ് കിടക്കുന്നതു. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ സഭ ഇതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. മാധവപ്രഭ: സർ, ആദ്യമായിട്ട് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറവാനുള്ളതു് എന്താണെന്നു വെച്ചാൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രിൻസിപ്പിളും ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണു്.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* May I know whether an Hon'ble Member who can speak in English can speak in Malayalam.

Deputy President: When the Mover speeks in Malayalam, I think there is no objection.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* That was what I thought. In fact I have no objection to speak in English. ഈ കട്ടമോഷനെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇതു് ഒരു ഹർജിയുടെ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിലാണു്. (ചിരി) ഒരു വ്യക്തിക്കു് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്നു് ഇതു് എന്നെന്നേക്കും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ വല്ല പ്രിൻസിപ്പിളും ഉണ്ടോ, അതോ ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള സംഗതികൾക്കു ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽതന്നെ വല്ല റൂളിംഗും കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോയെന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: ഈ സാധുപടന്നന്മാരായ മത്സ്യംപിടുത്തക്കാക്കു അവരുടെ തൊഴിൽപരമായ പുരോഗതിക്കുവേണ്ടി മേലിലും ഈ മത്സ്യക്കാപ്പു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു് ഈ നിശ്ചയം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പടന്ന പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘം വഴിയാണു് അവക്കു് ഇതു് കൊടുത്തു വന്നിരുന്നതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. മാധവപ്രഭ: അതിപ്പോൾ എങ്ങിനെ തന്നെയായിരുന്നാലും കാര്യങ്ങൾ പലതും ഉണ്ടാകും ചിലതു നല്ല കാര്യമായിരിക്കും; ചിലതു ദോഷമുള്ളകാര്യങ്ങളായിരിക്കും, നമ്മുടെ വെമ്പാട്ടുകൂടിയാൻ ആകുന്നസരിച്ചു സ്ഥിരാവകാശം കൈവശം ഉള്ള മാതിരി ഈ മത്സ്യക്കാപ്പു് ഏതു കാലത്തും ഇവക്കുതന്നെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് പറയുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഓരോദിക്കുകളിലുള്ളവക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള റസലൂഷൻ ഇവിടെ പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതിൽ വല്ല തത്വവും ഉണ്ടോയെന്നു് എനിക്കു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: കുരുവന്തുർ, തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ മുതലായ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള മത്സ്യകാപ്പുകളും ഇവക്കു് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. മാധവപ്രഭ: കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നും ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു രണ്ടുമല്ല അതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം. ഈവക Fishing ഇന്നിന്ന തരത്തിലാണു് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു് റൂളുണ്ടു്. ആ റൂളനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാം. ആ റൂളനുസരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽ ഇവരും പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവക്കും, കിട്ടും. അവരെപ്പോലെതന്നെ വേറെ വല്ലവരുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ റൂൾപ്രകാരമനുസരിച്ചു് അവക്കും കിട്ടിയേക്കാം. അപ്പോൾ ആക്കെങ്കിലും എന്തെങ്കിലും സങ്കടമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അടുക്കൽ ചെല്ലണം. അപ്പോൾ ഈ റൂളിനും, പ്രിൻസിപ്പിളിനും വിരുദ്ധമായിട്ടു എന്തെങ്കിലുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതെല്ലാം തീർത്തുകൊടുക്കും.

പിന്നെ ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള കട്ടമോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു് അതു് ഇവിടെ പാസ്സായാൽ എനിക്കു് സമാധാനമായി. ആരുതന്നെ വന്നാലും ഈ നിയമമനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ആൾക്കു് ഞാൻ നേരിട്ടു കൊടുക്കും. കൊല്ലംതോറും ഇതു കിട്ടുവാനായി പലരും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. നാലഞ്ചുതരത്തിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഇതു കിട്ടണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു ഹർജ്ജികൊടുക്കും. അതിൽ ഒരാളുടെ ഒപ്പുതന്നെ 8 ഹർജ്ജികളിലും കാണാവുണ്ടു്: അപ്പോൾ ഇതൊക്കെ ആരാണെന്നു് അന്വേഷിച്ചുവരുമ്പോഴേക്കും കൊല്ലവും കഴിയും.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തെ സംഖ്യ മുഴവനും അവർ മുൻകൂർ കെട്ടിയാലോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. മാധവപ്രഭ: നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു് കൊടുക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇതിന്നു് ഒരു പ്രിൻസിപ്പിളും വേണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം തീരുമാനിച്ചു

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കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ തരക്കേടില്ല. പിന്നെ അതു മാറ്റിയാലല്ലാതെ ഞാൻ വേറെയൊന്നും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതില്ലല്ലൊ. ഇവിടെ ഒരു റൂളുണ്ട്. ആ റൂളിൽ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ട് ഹെഡ്ഡും, ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ട് ഹെഡ്ഡിന്റെ ഒരു മിനിസ്റ്റരുമുണ്ട്. ഇനി ; അതുപോരയെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ,

Rule 3(b) is to the following effect.—"When it appears to the Government that any fishery should be leased out to the agriculturists of adjoining lands or their nominees or to any associations or societies formed by them to further their agricultural interests, or to any classes or communities of persons like the Valas or Pulayas, Padannas or other depressed classes or to any societies or associations formed amongst then, the Government may lease the said fishery to such persons or group of persons or societies or associations, without any auction, the rental in such cases being fixed each time by taking into account the rental for the previous, year the the current market prices of fishes obtained in the fishery, the future prospects during the period of lease, the rents fetched in neighbouring or other fisheries generally and all other relevant considerations. If in the case of any such fishery no proper person or association is available or if no proper offer is obtainable, the Government may lease the fishery in any manner they choose or refrain from leasing it for any periods". ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു റൂൾ ഉണ്ട്. ആ റൂൾ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് വാക്കൌട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതെന്ന മാത്രമെയുള്ളൂ.

There is a method prescribed by Government for all these. I do not think that this cut motion can be accepted as it is.

ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു വെറുമ്പാട്ടകുടിയാന്റെ ഒരു വസ്തു എപ്രകാരം കൈവശം വെക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ അപ്രകാരം ഈ Fish Department ഉള്ള കാലംവരെയും ഈ മത്സ്യപിടുത്തക്കാരായ പടന്നന്മാർക്ക്"തന്നെ ഈ മത്സ്യക്കാപ്പുകൾ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെങ്കിൽ, അങ്ങിനെ തീരുമാനിച്ചാൽ എനിക്ക് ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടില്ലാ.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണമന്ത്രിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായമെന്താണെന്നു കേട്ടാൽകൊള്ളാം.

Deputy President: The Hon'ble Member for Government has already replied. It is left to the Hon'ble Minister whether he should reply or not.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: സർ, പിറകുൽ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘം റജിസ്റ്റ്"ചെയ്തു. അതു് എന്താണെന്നുവെച്ചാൽ ആ കാലത്തു് പണം സൌജന്യമായിട്ടു വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് കേട്ടു. ആ വിധത്തിൽ ഈ Fishing ന്റെ പേരിൽ പണം കിട്ടുമെന്നു് വിചാരിച്ചാണു് ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സംഘം തുടങ്ങിയതു്.

Deputy President: I may bring to the kind attention of the Hon'ble Member that the heckling by Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar was directed against a detailed elaborate discussion.

Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram):* The present position of the.....

Deputy President: There was heckling from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar. That was intended against a detailed elaboration.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: അപ്പോൾ ഒരു സംഘമാണു് തുപ കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ഇവരെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതും. ഇങ്ങിനെ സംഘം വഴി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതു് പടന്നന്മാരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു്. അതിനു് അവർക്കു് പണം ഉണ്ടാകണം. ഫ ാ ങ മുതൽ അവർക്കു് കിട്ടിവന്നിരുന്നതാണു്. ന കൊല്ലമായിട്ടു അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്നു് വിട്ടുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതുമാണു്. തന്നിമിത്തം അവർക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു് ലേലം വിളിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വലിയ സംഖ്യക്കു് വിളിച്ചിരുന്നതാണു് ഈ മത്സ്യക്കാപ്പു്. ഫന ങക, ഫപ ങക, എന്നീ സംഖ്യകൾക്കു് കൊടുത്തിരുന്നതാണു്. ഫ ഫ ഫൻ-ൽ വേറെ വല്ലവർക്കും പോകുമെന്നുകരുതി ആ നാട്ടുകാർ ഒരു ഹജ്ജികൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ അതിനു യാതൊരു ഗുണവുമുണ്ടായില്ല. ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ പരസ്പര സഹായ സംഘത്തിൽനിന്നു് ക്രൂടതൽ വെച്ചു് എടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു് ഒരു ഹജ്ജി കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പടന്നന്മാർക്കുതന്നെ കിട്ടണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് അവർ ഒരു ഹജ്ജി കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ പടന്നന്മാർക്കുതന്നെ കൊടുക്കുകയുള്ളുവെന്നു് ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടായാലേ അവരുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി നന്നാക്കുവാനും, അവരുടെ തൊഴിൽപരമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുടെ ഉന്നമനത്തിനു കഴിയുകയുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ആദായത്തിൽ ഒരു കൺസ്സഷൻ ചെയ്യിക്കുകിലും ഇവർക്കു കൊടുക്കണം. ഇതു് ഇവർക്കുമാത്രമല്ല പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു സന്മനോഭാവം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനുണ്ടാകണം.

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പിന്നെ ഇതു ഒരു ഹഞ്ജിയാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടെ നടക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം വെറും ഒരു അഭിനയമെന്നു മാത്രമേ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ. ഇവിടെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഓരോ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റേയും അർത്ഥം അങ്ങിനെ തന്നെയല്ലേയെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. യഥാർത്ഥം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇതു ഒരു ഹഞ്ജിയുടെ രൂപത്തിലല്ലെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. ഏതായാലും ഇതു് ഒരു ഹഞ്ജിയെങ്കിൽ ഹഞ്ജി, ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപമെങ്കിൽ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപം, ഇവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഇതു് പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Cut motion, by leave withdrawn

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: Sir, the cut motion that stands in my name is "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,352 under Statistical Branch Establishment by Re. 1 (To ascertain the line of work of the department and suggest improvements)". Now Sir, with regard to the first portion of the cut, in the 45 minutes speech by the Hon'ble Revenue Member introdcuing the Budget, we have got sufficient information. As regards the second part to suggest improvements, if I do it, we will have to stop with this cut motion because of the long reply that can be expected. Therefore I do not think it advisable to move the cut motion.

CUT MOTION No. 48

Encroachment of grazing grounds

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu)*: Sir, I rise to move that the allollment of Rs. 7,664 under "7—Cattle Pounds" be reduced by Re. 1. The object of the motion is *to criticise the Government for tha lack of efficient and severe steps to vacate encroachments of grazing grounds and to request them to make provision for such plots as would suffice for the village areas in the proximity.* I have to place before the Hon'ble Government a few points in connection with this motion. It has been repeatedly brought to the notice of this Hon'ble House that there is great scarcity for cattle and even for the available cattle there is less food as fodder is not available and if available is extremely costly. Natrually these animals have to depend upon pasture grounds for their living. It is a sorry fact, Sir, that most of these grazing grounds have, through the anxiety of our Government to have the food production campaign propagated, been leased or licensed to various persons.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi)*: Not leased but encroached upon.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu)*: Though various orders in succession of a very peremptory nature have been issued both by the Government as well as the Head of the Revenue Department, yet the fact remains the same. I know, Sir, for a fact that in most places the encroachment still continues and grazing grounds have not been properly evicted. It is also yet another feature that in some villages the areas set apart as grazing grounds are really apologies for such things. I know some of them. In these we approximate these animals to certain beings which can live upon licking the rocks. Absolutely there is nothing else to feed upon. It is all rocky but in come places where there may be a little grass or no grass at all. The cattle problem is facing us very seriously and the little help that we are getting from the Province of Madras is not quite adequate to meet our demands. In this state of things, Sir, it is incumbent on the Government that they do make sufficient provision to see that these animals that are living here are not starved to death. I do not for a moment blame any specific individual or any specific head of the administration. I would only bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Government that rightly or wrongly by some means or other the orders that are already issued remain unexecuted even today. It may be due to some mistake in survey numbers, or it may be due to some mistake in the boundaries or it may be that the officers have not attempted to see to it. All these excuses there may be. But it is a real fact that even today these grounds are occupied by cultivators.

The cut motion as it goes now is intended for another purpose also. It is a well known fact that the people in the villages have to send out their cattle for grazing purposes. Neither the cattle know that these pieces of lands are leased out, nor people who take these cattle for grazing know that the lands have been leased and the pity is that most of these lands are not fenced up.

They stray into the lands quite unconsciously of course, without any intention or malafides and in the evening the owners find them in the cattle pound. If this is to be so, it will be better if all the cattle are taken and fed there not in the literal sense "പുല്ലും വെള്ളവും കാണിക്കൽ"

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(showing fodder and water) but fed properly. My submission, therefore, is that there should be very stringent orders issued by the Government to see that these lands are made available for grazing cattle. It is a problem affecting both the town people as well as the village people since both have to resort to these grounds for grazing cattle. I submit this cut for the kind consideration of the House.

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* So far as the Government is concerned, the principles just now pointed out by the Hon'ble Mover are all accepted and Government are trying their very best to see that consistent with the area necessary for food production purposes, the needs of the cattle also are tried to be met. As the mover has stated, it was during the campaign for bringing more lands under cultivation that people went and occupied these areas without permission and once a man is in possession, he tries to make something out of it, and you know the difficulty of getting back such land. It is not very easy. The rent he has to pay, if it is paramb (പറമ്പ്), is only 8 annas per acre and if it is a nilam or a plot which can be cultivated with paddy it is only Rs. 2 per acre. Naturally therefore the man who has been using the land clings to it and does not want to part with it. Whatever efforts we may make to get him out of the land, for the time being we succeed, but the moment our eyes are off, he again puts his plough in it and puts his seed there and thus brings the land under cultivation. The principle that is accepted at present is that encroachments should be allowed to remain there until the crop is harvested because our object is to see that as much foodstuff is produced in the land as possible. There is thus a conflict in the work of two principles—one food for cattle and the other food for man. In this fight sometimes the one succeeds in some places and sometimes the other succeeds in other places. That is really the situation in almost all the places. Where cattle grazing grounds are practically nil the most stringent measures have been adopted and are being enforced. We have been told this time at any rate the period is more or less coming to an end that we must see that all the encroachments are removed, and the department will try its level best to see that this is enforced.

As regards the second portion, that is to say, that cattle are grazing into the lands which are really patta lands or poramboke lands on which paddy has been sown, there is another section of the public who think that the cattle should be impounded and taken to the cattle pound and dealt with in the most severe manner. Just as I said before, there is a conflict of interest in this matter also. The Government are trying to increase the number of cattle pounds in the State. There is a joint proposal put forward by the Director of Agriculture and myself before the Government with certain specific recommendations with a view to provide each village with a cattle grazing ground of a definite area, and to acquire land for it if no cattle grazing ground exists now, and then make that much land available according to the necessity of the village, and also to provide the required number of cattle pounds for defined areas. When that scheme is settled, when that scheme is sanctioned, more effective results will be seen in this direction. I request the Hon'ble Member that in view of the steps that the Government have taken and are taking this cut motion may be withdrawn.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon *(Mulakunnathukavu):* The helpful reply and the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member for Revenue, I appreciate and accept. I have only to request him that inasmuch as he has realised that the grievances about which representations are made on the floor of this House are real and do exist, he will see that such repetitions are not caused in the future and that stringent orders are enforced in this direction. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

Cut motion, by leave, withdrawn

CUT MOTION No. 49

A Christian Diwan Peishkar

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* Sir, I wish to move the following cut motion.—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4, 96,949 for Land Revenue—Total by Re. 1 to request the Government that a Christian may be given a chance to become the Diwan Peishkar for a few years".

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi):* Why not permanently?

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* We shall see.

This is cut motion No. 13. At the very outset, it is inauspicious according to western superstitions. Whatever it may be, I do not believe in superstitions and I am going to move the motion, whatever be the result. Last year I moved a similar cut motion, but unfortunately it

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was defeated. Now I have slightly modified the demand from last year. I have become wiser. Last year, the demand was that for the next five years a Christian, then an Ezhuva and so on should be appointed. Then I was very much surprised to see that that cut motion was opposed by the Hon'ble Member for Mukundapuram Ezhuvas. Therefore I have deleted that portion regarding the Ezhuvas and other communities. What is the cut motion? It is to give a chance to a Christian to become the Diwan Peishkar for a few years. That is all. I do not want the Government to dismiss the present Diwan Peishkar and appoint another. I have no such idea. Whenever a vacancy or chance arises in the future, a Christian may be appointed. That is all my request. Don't in the course of the debate deviate and add meanings which I never meant. I may make a categorical statement that the present incumbent need not be removed. In future years when a vacancy arises, a suitable Christian may be appointed. We were very glad that a Christian was appointed for a few months last year. Why not a few years, that is the only question. The post of the Diwan Peishkar is a very important one, wielding so much power and influence and the Christian community is a very important community in the State. It is a standing grievance of the Christian community that a Christian is not appointed to work as the Diwan Peishkar and is not allowed to render service to the people of Cochin in the capacity of the Diwan Peishkar. I think during the time of Mr. Herbert, an influential deputation waited upon him and made representations upon this specific point. In these circumstances, I would request the House to consider this request and not to oppose it but to pass it. If I have got anything more to add, I shall do so in my replay.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* May we know the Government's position?

Mr. L. M. Pylee *(Latin-Christians Ernakulam):* On a point of information. The wording of the cut motion is "may be given a chance". Does not a chance exist even now? Is there any prohibition?

Mr. B. V. K. Menon *(Joint Secretary to Government):* There is a chance.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* Sir, I oppose the motion. The Diwan Peishkar's post is not a post like that of one of the Judges of the High Court. That there ought to be a Christian Judge in the High Court is a statutory provision and it has been the practice of the Government to keep on that statutory provision as if it is a sacred one. There are reasons for that. The Diwan Peishkar's position should not be classified as if it ought to go to a particular community. In the matter of direct recruitments to the service, unrepresented communities ought to be given their chance. That is in the matter of original recruitment. It is not so with the post of a departmental head who ought to go there with some administrative experience. Therefore I think that the motion moved by the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi is not proper. I oppose the motion.

Mr. B. V. K. Menon *(Joint Secretary to Government):* Government regret that the motion cannot be accepted. On a similar motion last year, the Government stated that they cannot hold out any promise that any member of any particular community will be appointed to this post. The members of the Christian community have got as much chance as members of any other community. Government will be appointing to this responsible post the candidate that they deem best fitted to be appointed irrespective of the community to which he belongs.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* I am very much gratified to see that the House is this time more conciliatory to me. Last year there was a heated debate and I was getting prepared for a reply in that fashion. But this time, the Members are more sympathetic and Government may note this. But I am ashamed to see that the Member representing the Christian community.....

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* I don't represent the Christian community; I represent my constituency.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* Whom do you represent?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* I represent the Hindus, the Muslims and also Christians who belong to my constituency.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* A person who cannot walk through the streets of of Kunnamkulam in broad day light.....

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* I do not depend on Christian votes alone.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* A large majority of the voters there are Christians. His point was that the motion was out of order. If that was so, the Hon'ble Deputy President would have ruled it out of order. Then he was comparing the post of the Diwan Peishkar with that of the High Court Judge. That point is in my favour. That anology is in my favour.

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Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* There is no statutory provision with regard to the post of the Diwan Peishkar.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* You could have brought an amendment to make statutory provision.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam):* You could have brought a Bill for that.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* No Bill is necessary for that.

Therefore, my friend's position I simply ignore with contempt *(laughter)*, and I press the motion to a division.

Mr. A. B. Salem *(Mattancheri):* Nothing will come out by pressing.

Cut Motion put and lost

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi):* I want a poll, Sir.

Ayes

Messrs.

1. A. V. Moothedan
2. Ephraim Ouseph

Noes

1. Mrs. Thankamma N. Menon

Messrs.

2. C. V. Iyyu
3. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
4. A. Eachara Menon
5. K. Ashtamurthi Nambudiripad
6. P. Narayana Menon
7. A. B. Salem
8. M. Nanu Menon
9. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
10. T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar
11. C. K. Nayar
12. M. Krishna Menon
13. K. Kunhirama Menon
14. K. Narayana Menon
15. S. S. Koder

Messrs.

16. N. Govinda Pai
17. N. V. Subbarayan Chettiar
18. P. V. Raphael
19. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
20. A. Madhava Prabhu
21. Rama Varmha Tampuran
22. C. J. Mathew
23. B. V. K. Menon
24. M. Sivarama Menon
25. S. Venkiteswaran
26. Rao Sahib Dr. T. Verghese
27. P. Sankaran Nambiar
28. Rao Sahib M. M. Paul
29. Khan Sahib Habibuddin Siddhiki Sahi Bahadur

Deputy President: 2 for and 29 against.

Demand under "1. Land Revenue", put and carried

1. Land Revenue—Cranganur—Rs. 25,885

Mr. A. Madhava Prabhu *(Diwan Peishkar):* Sir, I beg to move that an allotment of Rs. 25,885 under 1—Land Revenue—Cranganur may be granted.

Demand put and carried

24. Ayurveda—Rs. 1,43,659

Mr. T. K. Nayar *(Minister for Rural Development):* Sir, I move for an allotment of Rs. 1,43,659 under "24—Ayurveda".

CUT MOTION No. 50

Appointment of compounders in Ayurvedic Dispensaries

Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram):* "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,082 for R. V. C. Ayurvedic Hospital Establishment by Re. 1 ഗവൺമെണ്ടുവക എല്ലാ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യശാലകളിലും ആ വൈദ്യശാലകളിലെ വൈദ്യന്മാരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതുപോലെ ഓരോ കമ്പൌണ്ടർമാരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ" ഇതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

സർ, പഞ്ചായത്തു വൈദ്യശാലകളിൽ മുമ്പുകാലത്തു ഓരോ കമ്പൌണ്ടർമാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. വൈദ്യനെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു കമ്പൌണ്ടർ എന്ന പേരിൽ ഒരാളുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇടക്കാലത്തുവെച്ചു് അതുവേണ്ടെന്നുവെച്ചു. ഇപ്പോൾ പഞ്ചായത്തു വൈദ്യശാലകളിൽ മരുന്നിനു ചെല്ലുന്നവർക്കു വൈദ്യൻ അവിടെയില്ലെങ്കിൽ മരുന്നു കിട്ടുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു വഴിയുമില്ല തപാലാപ്പീസുകളിൽ പോകുന്നതിനും ബില്ലുമാറുവാൻ പോകുന്നതിനും മരുന്നു വാങ്ങിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നതിനും വൈദ്യശാലകളിൽ ഒരു വൈദ്യൻ മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. വൈദ്യൻ പുറത്തുപോകേണ്ടിവരുമ്പോൾ വൈദ്യശാല പൂട്ടിയിട്ടു പോകേണ്ടിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വൈദ്യനെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു കമ്പൌണ്ടർ ആയിട്ടോ അറൻറർ ആയിട്ടോ

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